

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION**  
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable in advance.

**THE WEEKLY EDITION**  
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.

\$1 in advance will pay for six months.  
\$5 will pay for three copies one year.  
Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them.  
Postage must be paid.

Our Representative in Congress authorizes us to say that he has never intended, by any letter addressed to us, to administer to us any reproach—“mild” or otherwise. He recognizes in us, as constituents, and as an organ of public opinion in his district, the right to administer reproach to him, if he need it; but hopes never to deserve reproach. The authority to say this is with us, and the occasion for it may be found in the misrepresentations perpetrated by a certain print in this town in relation to a letter published by us on the 15th March.

**THE LAST PLEDGE REDEEMED.**—His Excellency, the Governor, returned this week, accompanied by his amiable and accomplished bride. We don't know now what the poor whigs will do for capital. Every pledge fairly made has been redeemed; and we venture the assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that the people of Indiana have been more prosperous under his administration, than ever before, especially when taking into consideration the degraded predicament in which the State stands by the folly and rascality of years of whig rule. We think the people of this State will not be in a hurry to return to the old order of things.

**BRITISH WHIGGERY.**—The National Intelligencer, the Whig organ at Washington, publishes, with a favorable introduction, the following paragraph from the London “Spectator.”

“England should protest in the face of the world against the barbarism of America, and at the same time, treat that country as one with whom no relations whatever could be held. Without interfering with the private interests of the individuals of both nations, she could refuse to receive an American minister at her court; and this pacific but determined step would, by rendering persons unwilling to settle in a country which had thus been put out of the pale of intercourse with the leading nations of the earth, now convey a lesson leading to a wiser course.”

The whigs here can judge by the feelings of their leaders at Washington. The solemn truth is, that they love England better than they do their own country.

The London Globe has the following:

**PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.**—In consequence of the present unsettled state of our relations with the U. States, orders have been transmitted to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, to be in readiness to furnish a powerful armament, consisting of various pieces of ordnance of different calibres, gun-carriages, ammunition, &c., for the various ships of war and steam-vessels at present stationed on the coasts and rivers of Canada, and the lakes that form the boundaries between that colony and the United States. More than 300 pieces of ordnance, with the necessary ammunition, will have to be got ready for this purpose.

Very significant, and intended to operate on the nerves of the United States Senate. The compliment should be returned.

The “Union” says—

“The whig press is in full ‘cry’ about the designs of the President. They exclaim, in so many words, ‘Why does he not tell us what he intends to do? Why so much mystery and reserve? Will he not trust the people?’ Will he demand an answer? If he be an honest man and a faithful officer, he will show his hand and tell us all his plans.”

The reason of this cry, which was started by Webster in the Senate, is simply this. The British Whigs want the President to “show his hand” and develop his policy, so that England can take advantage of it, and govern herself accordingly. They can't possibly have any other object. This is so self-evident a fact as to be needless of argument, to enforce it on the mind of any person of common sense.

**GOLD DOLLARS.**—We have never yet found an individual, not connected with banks, opposed to the coinage by government of gold dollars. And yet, strange to say, a committee of the U. S. of Representatives has reported against such a measure. The only reason in the world, so far as we are aware, against it, is, that it will have a tendency to drive small notes out of circulation, and hence curtail the immense profits of bankers. Let the people, say we, speak out on this subject; and demand that their representatives reflect their own will in this matter. It may appear unimportant to some; but the Bank Drones do not so consider it. If we thought that people would not consider it a joke, we would recommend those who desire to see a coin of the kind, to call on us. We really have one, and no joke; and we mean to keep it. We will also show how prettily it can be sent by mail without extra postage or discount.

The New York Tribune of March 24, says, that “the Courier says private letters express a doubt whether the holders of Indiana Bonds will accept the terms prescribed to them by the act of the Indiana Legislature, respecting the resumption of payment on these bonds. There seemed great unwillingness on the part of the bond-holders to relinquish, as the act requires them to do, the lien upon the State for one half of the debt, and substitute therefor, the responsibilities of the canal, lands and tolls. This, however, was only a first impression, as the full details of the proposed plan were not sufficiently known in England.”

We have only to repeat our belief, should these doubts prove well-founded, that the bondholders will get nothing better from the people of Indiana than they have opportunity of obtaining under the law of last winter.

Our thanks to Hon. JOHN A. BRYAN, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Peru, for copies of his work on the “Union of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, at or near the Isthmus of Panama.” We shall examine the work and give our opinions on it at the earliest moment. So far as we have examined and compared it, we are highly pleased with its correctness and ability, and more than ever impressed with the importance of our Government taking immediate action in the matter. A few years more delay, and the honor and profit of the achievement may be obtained by others much less interested.

ESRA HOLDEN, Esq. one of the editors of the Saturday Courier, died in Washington on the 20th ult.

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 9, 1846.

[Volume V. Number 42.]

**Bankrupts.**  
Under Clay's swindling (generally) bankrupt law, which was passed for the benefit of rascals, (although some few honest persons were relieved thereby,) thousands of honest creditors were swindled. The clerk of the U. S. District Court of Kentucky, Clay's own State, publishes a statement showing that about SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS were swept off and liquidated in that State alone by this “wipe out” law. The following is the statement of the number and amount of the applications, &c., for that State:

No. of applicants for relief under the act,	2,373
No. who were discharged from the payment of their debts under the act,	1,387
No. to whom such discharge was refused by the Court,	14
No. of applicants still pending,	972
Aggregate number of creditors given in by the applicants,	81,139
Aggregate amount of debts given in by the applicants,	\$16,241,471 48
Aggregate amount of property surrendered by the applicants,	5,499,171 75
Aggregate per centum paid on the aggregate of the amount of the aggregate property surrendered,	10 1/2

Att. JOHN H. HANNA,  
Clerk U. S. District Court Kentucky.

We now give a similar statement for this State, as furnished us by the proper authority:

No. of applicants for relief under the act,	1,221
No. discharged from payment of their debts under the act,	1,150
No. to whom such discharge was refused by the Court,	6
No. of applications still pending,	69
Aggregate no. of creditors given in by the applicants,	36,630
Aggregate amount of debts given in by the applicants,	\$11,000,000
Amount of money raised by assignees on sale of property surrendered,	\$6,699

**Oregon is Ours!**

Fighting men are not always poets, nor are poets always fighting men, though generally patriotic. It is well to listen to patriotic sentiments, even if they occasionally lack what might be deemed the mathematical structure of rhyme or rhythm; and in this view of the subject, we give the following to our readers, premising that the author will load and fire his rifle with Hoosier precision; and we vouch that in no case will he plant his blue pill so far from the “eye” as some of his poetical “foes” straddle from their neighbors.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

**Oregon.**

Oregon is ours; the whole Oregon;  
That region where freedom, fair freedom shall reign.  
In spirit we're up, and away for that land,  
For the stars and the stripes are waving there now;  
And soon the bald eagle will soar there supreme,  
With her eye fixed on Liberty's sun.  
Even where the Pacific's wild dashes are heard,  
She extends her wing for there is her home.  
Oregon is ours—then perish the deed  
That would divide the Spoiler's inch of that realm;  
No—sooner oblivion, than yield to the foe,  
Or barter the soil where freedom should reign.  
But brave hearts and generous, still bent with high hope,  
That none but the flag of the free shall float there,  
That none but the star spangled banner shall rule  
Over Columbia's wave as it rolls to the deep.  
Oregon is ours; the British may carp,  
While the area of freedom still wider extends.  
We invoke not the war, but we'll defend our right—  
Why how low the knee to the Slave, the Spoiler,  
Why fear for the Cause, with the right on our side?  
There's an end for the Robber of Earth, and of Sea;  
There's an end for tyrants, and tyranny too—  
For the end of darkness, there's the dash of light.  
Oregon is ours; 'tis the land of the free,  
The 'treasures may evil, and Britain may vex.  
We ask not the war, we claim but our right;  
We fear not the foe, our cause being just—  
Let her strike—then will we strike—our ally—  
Systems shall perish, kingdoms shall crumble—  
The sons of Erin rush from their caves of the morning  
And the vassal and serf, burst the bands that have bound them.  
S. N.

**\$500,000 Reward!**

Were we able, we would freely offer the above reward to any person who would inform us what any Democrat could do, (except to turn traitor to the best interests of his country and advocate the Kingly doctrine of the lordly few being born ready booted and spurred by the grace of God to ride and plunder the many,) to please or meet the approbation of a whig editor. Gov. Whitcomb was found fault with in his first canvass for being unmarried. Now he is found fault with for being married! and the Wayne County Record has a ludicrous article, intending to show that he ought to be defamed for marrying whom he pleased! What a pity the Governor did not consult this astute editor, and take his advice on the subject! Really, the poor whig editors are in sad want of something! [Bravo!]

The Rushville Whig Republican puts an entirely erroneous construction upon the resolutions of the Central Democratic Club, to which we recently referred, as having foreshadowed the policy of the “South.” It does this, perhaps, unwittingly, and because of the repeated misrepresentations which have been made of those resolutions by the Whig editors and dishonest politicians. If the editor will read those resolutions, and will put an honest construction on plain language, he certainly will be convinced of his gross error.

MILTON STAFF, Esq., in a long letter to the Madison Banner, announces that he has quit public life for good. In retiring, he absolutely recommends to the people to be honest, and thinks we should do away with party names, and put measures in a plain and tangible form before the country, and ends, by declaring himself in favor of all the old federal measures, including internal improvements. It is quite a funny production.

James Coleman, editor of the Delphi Oracle is a candidate for Senator in the district composed of Carroll and Clinton. We're for him, certain; hope he'll beat—People's Friend.

We go with the “Friend” in full. Coleman would make an excellent member, and we should like nothing better than to see him successful.

**THE WHIG CANDIDATE.**—In every quarter the Press is enquiring for Mr. Marshall's opinion on the Public Debt bill. We are somewhat anxious ourselves on this point. Will the whig editors in their confidence enlighten us as to whether he intends to play Mam, and have different stories, as they may happen to suit?

**THE JACKSONIAN.**—JOHN L. ROBINSON, Esq. has announced himself as the editor of the Jacksonian, at Rushville. We have often favorably noticed Mr. R. in our columns, both as a writer and a democrat. We expect to see whiggery in that strong hold made to quail before the vigorous attacks he so well knows how to make. Success to him.

**UPPER WARREN ARBOUS.**—We have received the 1st number of a neat little democratic paper with the above title, published at Wabash, Ind. The number before us bears evidence of talent; but by whom it is edited or published, we are not informed. We think we recognize, however, in the leading articles, the pen of our friend P. Go ahead, brother.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1846.

Messrs. Chapman: By a reference to the proceedings of Congress as published in the Daily papers, you will conclude that, as I intimated in a former private letter, we are approaching the point of war. At the opening of the session, the President advised Congress that there was danger, and designated measures to avert it if possible. His object may have been to bring the British government to offer a compromise on 49 deg. Had he been seconded by Congress promptly, I have good reason for believing that this would have been accomplished. But instead of this, some, without any commission from their people to that effect, have assumed to catch him about 54 deg. 40 min.; and others, with no better grounds of action have done their best to thwart his recommendations. There has been a silly altercation about the President's private opinions—there has been a “masterly inactivity” in each House. Senators and Representatives, instead of listening to the voice of the President, chosen by the people as the watchman upon their walls, and as the master of their diplomatic secrets, have watched the arrival of steamers from over the water to hear what the British government might be doing! Luckily, a whig Senator introduced a resolution of inquiry, calling on the President to say whether an increase of the army and navy is indicated by our foreign relations. This gave the President the opportunity to say what he has communicated in the Message. [The said message appeared in our last number.—Eds.] The Message will be correctly understood by the country to be a very proper admonition to Congress for having apparently forgotten his former communications and recommendations. In the mean time, it is not too strong language to say, that the folly of Congress has satisfied the English Government that it has only to ask for all of Oregon and to receive it, some being so terribly afraid of war! Under such action of Congress, it results that it is not likely that we shall have the offer of a compromise on 49 deg., and that we shall therefore fight for 54 deg. 40 min. You know that I am a 54 deg. 40 min. man, and your immediate worthy representative, (Wick.) I understand to be the same. Then, for one, I am not personally displeased with all this. The folly, however, is all the same.

The House needs a leader. A parcel of second rate men, who love to talk, and talk badly and imprudently, have been here so long that their faces are familiar to the Speaker and chairmen, (who are taken from those who have been here long,) and these chatty gentlemen have the floor on all occasions and on all subjects. They are men of much self-confidence and moderate order of mind, who reason with the back of their heads, and speak, not for the House, but for the country, not forgetting their domestic relations. Such men are oranges!! [Ay, and more annoying than an Italian beggar's hand organ and monkey,—pleasing the political children and pocketing the dimes.—Eds.]

The debate in the Senate drags its slow length along, and the very delay, caused by those so terribly afraid of war will, as I before intimated, be much more likely to bring it along. Had the notice been promptly given, without the least qualification, there would not have existed the least probability of war. This is the opinion of all clear and reflecting heads with whom I have conversed since I arrived here.

I do not know that you will think proper to publish the above; but do as you please. On my return from the east, I will write you again, and also probably from Boston, if I find anything of sufficient interest for your valuable paper.

Truly yours, H. B.

**The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.**

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th, the following items of appropriations were agreed to without debate:	
For breakwater at Burlington,	\$15,000
Do, at Plattburgh,	15,000
For steam dredge on Lake Champlain,	9,000
For harbor at Fort Ontario, on Lake Ontario,	10,000
For the improvement of the harbor at Oswego,	30,000
For Big Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario,	5,000
For the improvement of harbor at Chicago,	12,000
For Little Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario,	5,000
For the harbor at the mouth of the Genesee,	20,000
For the Oak Orchard harbor,	7,000
For dredge boat for Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence,	50,000
For the harbor at Buffalo,	15,000
For the harbor at Dunkirk, on Lake Erie,	40,000
For the harbor at Erie, on Lake Erie,	10,000
For Grand River harbor, on Lake Erie,	10,000
For improving Ashtabula harbor, do.,	20,000
For improving harbor at Cleveland, do.,	11,000
For improving harbor at Sandusky city, do.,	13,000
For dredge boat, to be used on Lake Erie,	30,000
For the improvement of the St. Clair flats,	40,000
For Grand River harbor, on Lake Michigan,	10,000
For the harbor at the mouth of Kalamazoo, do.,	10,000
For harbor at St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan,	10,000
For improving the harbor of Michigan city,	12,000
For the improvement of Little Fort harbor,	15,000
For improving the harbor of Racine,	10,000
For improving the harbor of Southport,	20,000
For improving the harbor at Milwaukee,	15,000
For the works of Bridgeport, Conn.,	5,000
For the harbor of Providence, R. I.,	15,000
For removing obstructions in New York Bay,	20,000
For the harbor at Harve-de-Grace, Maryland,	20,000
For dredge boat, on Lake Michigan,	15,000
For improving the harbor at Boston,	40,000
For improving the harbor at Newswater, Del.,	15,000
For improving the harbor at Fort Penn, Del.,	5,000
For completing the Delaware Breakwater,	75,000
For improving the harbor at Baltimore city,	20,000

An extraordinary rush of work, together with the closing of the Legislative printing, necessarily prevented us for some time past from devoting as much time to our paper as we desired. The latter being finished, we hope to do some better in this respect, and to attend to such business as has been necessarily laid over.

Jerrold says that old bachelors are like dry wood—when they do take fire they burn prodigiously. It takes more wood to start the flame than it is worth after it is kindled. We shall endeavor to investigate this matter, and report.

The Eclipse of the Sun, engaged expressly to take place on the 25th of this month, will be the greatest that will take place for the next eight years. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Exhibition free, as no license is paid.

**RATHBUN'S HOTEL.**—A new Hotel is about to be added to the number in New York, to open early in April, on Broadway, near Courtland st. Reputation speaks well of the management, and the location is one of the best in the city.

A new Bank has been started at Marietta, Ohio, with just 15 cents in its vaults for every paper dollar issued. First rate security!

**The President's Message.**

From an article in the New York Morning News, analyzing the late message, we take the following extracts. We think the inferences of the News are just; and we are quite sure that its propositions in relation to the final settlement of the difficulty are such as fully accord with the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of Indiana, at least:

“The main and substance of it is simply this—that, in reply to a direct call from the Senate, the President tells them that it will aid the negotiation of the Executive if they (Congress) will act with a little promptness, union and harmony, in presenting a firm national front to England in support of the Government and the American position.”

“The head and front of his recommending hath, there to be, and more. We cannot discern at half a glance, that this is decidedly a peace rather than a war message!”

“In reference to his own intentions, and that much mooted point of ‘49 or 54 40,’ the message is properly silent. The following generality of phrase with which it winds up, is the nearest approach to a solution of this question to be found in it:

“At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy calculated to preserve, both with Great Britain and Mexico, an honorable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and a firm maintenance of all our just rights.”

“It is certain that the force of non-committalism can no further go, than this does in this avowal. And it is evident that such a ‘curious felicity’ of non-committalism is precisely the proper language, and the only proper language, for the executive manager of a pending negotiation to hold at the present moment in a public document.”

“On the one side it may be said that the ‘honorable peace’ means compromise on 49; on other, that ‘firm maintenance of all our just rights’ means 54 40. And what it does mean, we least do not pretend authoritatively to propound. But we have no objection to explain what we think it ought to mean, and therefore what it probably in our judgment does mean.”

“Firm maintenance of all our just rights,” cannot possibly mean the mutilation of our noble Pacific Empire—the surrender of that Western New England, the northern and maritime part of Oregon, which is hereafter, and at no very distant hereafter, to control the commercial dominion of that side of the globe. After the President's own declarations, repeated and emphatic, of what he considers our “just rights” there to be, and after the conclusive demonstration by which they have been established by the recent grand national discussion of the subject, such language as this we must needs hold to be irreconcilable with any purpose, any reserved reserve, of ever giving up the northern half of Oregon by any act depending on the Executive responsibility. And we rejoice thus to read it, and to have it in the name of those masses of democratic and national opinion which our voice, in the utterance of this sentiment, represents, we invoke the President to stand true and firm to this position. Let him neither desert it, nor dream of deserting it: now or ever, directly or indirectly. And let there be no truth, we will add, in the rumors current of an intention to shuffle off upon a twenty Oregon, Indian territory, the responsibility which the highest political office in the world makes personal, individual and exclusive—like those tickets of admission which are distinctly stamped ‘not transferable.’ We put faith in no such rumors; but they have been too rife, both in Congress and out of it, to be wholly disregarded.

“The rest of the passage may be read in perfect confidence, and it is the sense, and in perfect accordance with what we believe to be the truth. There is no real danger of war. There is no greater real danger of war on 54 40 than on 49. The only real danger would be on the point of honor, of national pride. Treat England respectfully, kindly, in a spirit of liberal conciliation, in this matter, and she would not go to war with us. Twenty Oregon, Indian territory, would be a small price to pay for the peace of mind and the peace of the world, and all Europe at our back, for the barrenest rock that suffices to afford a footing to the tired sea-gull. In all this Oregon matter, there are other compromises possible—compromises yet untried—besides those of territorial partition. Let us tell England that while our title is so much better than hers, we will give her the same time as never dream of populating the country, while we both can and must. Trade is all she can want—trade and right of way—together with just consideration for the existing vested rights of property of her subjects there. Meet her fairly and liberally on this ground. Give her free ports—give her free trade—give her free passage—give her all these and welcome; for our own true good as well as hers. And give her ample security and generous indemnification for her subjects interested in Oregon. Meet her on such ground as this—and in the proper manner and proper time, while without surrendering a square inch of territorial sovereignty—and there is no danger of her attacking us, in a sudden and unprovoked manner, as she has undertaken to kick and cuff her from the disputed territory neck and heels, and she would go to war with us, and all Europe at our back, for the barrenest rock that suffices to afford a footing to the tired sea-gull. In all this Oregon matter, there are other compromises possible—compromises yet untried—besides those of territorial partition. 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